

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. 11, No. 33

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Russians Defeat the Turks

Petrograd, Jan. 7.—In a fierce battle in the mountain passes of the Caucasus the Russians won a brilliant victory over the Turks. At Sari Kamysh the Russians enveloped and almost annihilated two Turkish corps. They captured one of these corps with its commander, three division generals and their staffs, a number of officers, thousands of soldiers, and many guns, rapid fires and horses. The full extent of the booty has not yet been ascertained. Pursuit of the enemy still continues.

TURKS PREPARE TO LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE

Athens, via London, Jan. 1.—According to Constantinople advices which have reached here, the Austrian and German embassies in the Turkish capital are transferring their archives to Asia Minor, fearing that action is imminent by the British and French fleets against the Dardanelles and the capital. Foreigners, it is stated, are also preparing to quit the capital for the interior.

Paris, Jan. 1.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Athens says: "The Turks have sent important forces, commanded by German officers, with artillery drawn by oxen, and poison sections, toward Suez, according to members of the French clergy and nuns from Syria, who have arrived here."

"Subjects of the triple entente powers in Jerusalem were subject only to police surveillance until the report of the bombardment of Alexandria was received, when they were all imprisoned. Turkish authorities desired to seize the records of the French consuls, but desisted later."

"The Turks, however, took the records of the French consulate in Damascus."

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—Describing recent fighting in Transcaucasia, which the Turks appear to have invaded, the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus in a statement issued today says: "At dawn on December 30, we bombarded the village of Verkhni near Sari Kamysh, which the Turks had defended obstinately for three days. Afterwards our volunteers set fire to a house in an advanced position in the village, while two companies of a Caucasian regiment made a bayonet charge. In this fighting the Turks lost heavily in killed, among their dead being a general and a colonel. The Russians, after capturing more than 20 officers and 1,300 prisoners. The conflict at Asdahn, Transcaucasia, continues."

AUSTRIANS NOW SURRENDERING BY REGIMENTS

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—It is learned authoritatively that the fighting yesterday on the Buzia river resulted in important successes for the Russians. The Austrians in Galicia are retreating in disorder, and whole regiments are surrendering.

London, Jan. 4.—It is five months today since war was declared between Great Britain and Germany, and the most significant news comes from the eastern front.—The Russians, after defeating the Austrians disastrously, have swarmed over the Carpathians and invaded the Hungarian plains.

Paris is said to have seized both Vienna and Budapest, for it is believed that this invasion is the real thing and not a mere raid.

Meanwhile it is clear from the Russian official messages that the Austrian rout was very severe and that General Von Hindenburg's schemes in Poland have been compromised.

A Maestricht dispatch reports

that Emperor William has ordered a relaxation of a result of exposure in a visit to a point of the Flanders battle front and that he is being rushed back to Berlin in the imperial train.

It is stated that all military trains were side-tracked to give the Emperor's special train, the right of way and that all traffic between Liege and Aix in Champagne was held up for 10 hours.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—The presence of a Russian warship in the Mediterranean is revealed in a statement issued from the Turkish headquarters in Constantinople. According to the statement, the Russian cruiser Askold recently attempted to disembark troops at Jaffa on the coast of Palestine when Turkish coast guards fired on the boats, forcing them to return to the cruiser and killing a number of the would-be landing party.

U. S. WORSE THAN GERMANY, SAYS ROOSEVELT

New York, Jan. 3.—In an article written for the current issue of The Independent, Colonel Roosevelt says under the caption "Utopia or Hell?"

"To violate these conventions, to violate beyond the seas, as Germany has done in the case of Belgium, is a dreadful thing. It represents the gravest kind of international wrong-doing; but it is not quite so contemptible, it does not show so short-sighted and timid indifference to the cause of permanent and righteous peace as has been shown by the United States (thanks to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan) in refusing to fulfill its solemn obligations by taking whatever action was necessary in order to clear our skirts from the guilt of acquiescence in a wrong which he had solemnly undertaken to oppose."

"If I had for one moment supposed that signing these Hague conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish which any power was at liberty to disregard with impunity in accordance with the dictation of self interest. I would certainly not have permitted the United States to be a party to such a mischievous farce. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against hideous wrong its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective."

"They take the view that when we are asked to redress the concrete promises we made in the abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignominious peace for ourselves by regarding our blood-stained and timid indifference the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country. This is the cult of cowardice. That President Wilson and Mr. Bryan possess it and put it in action would be of small consequence if only they themselves were concerned. The importance of their action is that it commits the United States."

AUSTRIAN DREADNAUGHT TORPEDOED

London, Dec. 31.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Venice contains a report that a French submarine boat has torpedoed the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Italia at Pola.

It is said the hull of the dreadnaught was pierced, but that she succeeded in reaching her dock. The Viribus Italia is of 20,000 tons displacement and has a complement of 1,000 men. She is one of the four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy, was built in 1913 and cost \$12,500,000. She carries 12 12-inch guns, 12 5.9-inch and 18 12-pounders.

A London newspaper despatch from Venice in September said one side of the Viribus Italia had been badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic, but that she had escaped her pursuers.

Items of Interest Locally

Dave Hay has returned from his western trip.

Andy Gilmore left last Saturday evening for a trip to Ontario.

Rev. L. A. Knight, B.A., L.T.H., is a guest at the home of Mrs. H. Sumner Stent.

The Rex last week started the serial picture play, "The Master Key," a top notcher.

Miss William Vickers went to Oliver on Tuesday, where she has been engaged to teach school.

Mrs. Collier will receive on the 12th inst., and afterwards on the second Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. Tett will receive on the 12th inst., and afterwards on the second Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. E. Lundy, at Portage la Prairie, is visiting her brother, John Barnett, Lacombe.

Don't forget the ten cent tea and sale of baking at the M. E. paragon next Saturday afternoon, January 9th.

Miss Ruby Vickers went to Camrose last Saturday to attend the Normal School which has just opened at that place.

Robert Steel, of Estevan, late of Strathearn, Scotland, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Burns at their home in Lacombe.

On Tuesday evening a fast game of hockey was played here between Lacombe and the Eskimos of Edmonton, Lacombe winning 8 to 5.

There is no dearth of amusement in town tonight (Friday). League hockey, curling, two dances and the movies, are some of the things going on.

Old Boode is having his store on Nanton street fitted up with extensive shelving, to enable him to handle large bankrupt stocks to better advantage.

Next Monday, Jan. 11, Mr. Crawford, vice-principal of the public school, will give a lecture on "Russia" at the Methodist church. Everyone welcome.

The first league hockey game of the season is in progress here as the Guardian's forum close for this issue. Lacombe and Red Deer are the opposing teams.

We note that the C. N. R. will ask for an extension of time in constructing the various lines for which it holds charters. The line through Lacombe is one of those mentioned in this connection.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church are holding a tea and sale of home-made cooking and candy in the paragon next Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9, from 3 to 6. Ladies and gentlemen are asked to drop in and help to make this a success.

The sale of lots for taxes on Saturday last was not very well attended, and another will be held at a later date. Some buyers got a lot of snags, one lot on Alberta street, just north of the hospital, being knocked down for \$45 cash. The Town of Lacombe purchased the lot in the Shildt addition that should have been a continuation of Olive

street, and will open it for public travel. The upset price of this lot was \$40, but went a little higher.

Thursday a car load of Lacombe flour, the contribution of the farmers of this district, was shipped to the Belgian Relief Committee at Montreal. The teams hauling the flour from the mill to the car were decorated with flags and formed a procession which attracted much attention.

Sunday morning last L. Fritz and wife, of Calkins Valley, appear to have participated in a family row of considerable proportions. Fritz came into Lacombe with a bullet wound in his head and swore out a warrant against his wife on a charge of shooting him. A little later Mrs. Fritz had him arrested on charge of assault. On Wednesday they had their preliminary and both were sent up for trial.

HOCKEY PLAYER REPLIES TO CRITIC

Editor Lacombe Guardian.

Dear Sir:—Having noticed an article in this week's issue of the Western Globe regarding our hockey team and criticizing each individual personally. I think the writer must be a sorehead of the worst class as he states in his letter that he had twice paid his money to a hockey match, and as the home team happened to lose both matches, he says the pull (speaking for himself alone of course) was not stand for it.

Now if this gentleman had any of his complaints at the wicket after the game, I have no doubt that the management of the rink would have given him back his little two bits that he is making such a huller over. But instead he goes out and tries to give the whole team a black eye through the press. The kind of goad does the team no good. However as everyone knows where it comes from, I feel sure that no one will take it very seriously.

In the first place he mentions some of the old players being soreheads. I think he is badly mistaken, as everyone knows that Garfield, Reid and Hay have always done their share towards hockey and that they are still at the back of the team. He also mentions Hall and Melvin as running around like a hen looking for a new nest. Now both these boys played a hard and fast game and neither had any such write up coming to him. Minn and Middleton didn't miss the knucker's will eye either, as he goes after both of them rough shod. Middleton is only a young player and while he might not be everything that a polished player should be, he has the makings of a good man, and with a little encouragement and help will no doubt make good.

Man of course, his shoulders are broad and he can carry all this criticism as we all know there is no better goal tender in the league, and this "wise one or sorehead" can do much no harm in the public's eye with his knooks.

We might expect this kind of thing if our boys were all sold to play hockey and were here for that purpose only, but when a bunch of local boys get out on the ice and play hockey for the mere sport of it, I don't think it is up to anyone to be criticised personally the way they were gone after to the last issue of the Western Globe, and we feel sure that the public will look at it in the same light as we do and come to the conclusion that the Western Globe writer's ideas of the game of

hockey are as limited as they are of baseball.

In conclusion we might say that if the sporting editor of the Western Globe cannot say anything good about the team he should refrain from mentioning them at all.

Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper.

A Member of the Club.

AIRMEN FLEW OVER GERMANY AT CUXHAVEN

London, Jan. 1.—The experience of Flight Commander Francis Hewlett during the recent aerial raid on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, is described in an interview with the aviator transmitted to Reuters' Telegraph Co. "I led the airship squadron," said Commander Hewlett. "I ran into a thick fog and after a time found myself near the coast of Schleswig, just over German territory and eventually came near Cuxhaven."

"When the mist had cleared I saw that I had lost my direction. I descended at a certain point, descended again and flew over the great German fleet and the trawlers which were lying under steam behind Heligoland."

"A formidable fire was directed at me and I replied with several bombs. It is my opinion that I hit one of the German vessels, because soon afterwards dense smoke arose from her."

"I was unable to find the British fleet, my motor was running hot and I was compelled to descend. I was picked up by a Dutch trawler, but destroyed my motor and sank the hydroplane before I boarded the trawler at 10 o'clock on Christmas morning. I stayed aboard the trawler six days, during a terrible storm."

PATRICIAS CLOSE TO FIRING LINE

London, Dec. 31.—A Canadian officer attached to the contingent confirmed last night the report that Princess Patricia's Light Infantry had arrived at the front and had eaten their Christmas dinner either a month or two of the fighting line. The men, it appears, left Winchester at the beginning of last week and arrived in France on Friday.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

(Grade IV.)

Jack Bulger, 81; Arthur Watson, 88; Ma Scorgie, 87; Florence Traves, 85; Mary Wilson, 84; Stanley Waugh, 84; Olive Cheed, 82; Bert Rife, 82; Eleanor Tett, 82; Frances Peterka, 82; Cecil Boyness, 81; Lodema Cole, 80; Melvin Gourlay, 80; Willie Wilson, 79; William Decker, 79; Mason Hebe, 78; Audrey Brown, 77; Ethel Gilbert, 76; Robert Watt, 76; Herbert Potock, 76; Arthur Storey, 75; Gerty Ramsay, 75; Willie Clarke, 74; Charles Bishop, 74; Alda McNaughton, 72; Alice Reeves, 71; Willie Armour, 71; Melvin Chase, 70; Florence Taylor, 67; Beth Lundy, 67; Robert Nelles, 66; Gertrude Steed, 66; Russell Dagg, 60; Wallace Lundy, 67; Ralph Calkins, 61.—Ella L. Cameron, teacher.

(Grade VII.)

Jessie Redig, 83; Helen Skinner, 82; Nellie Titsworth, 81; Lee Trimble, 81; Lester Dobbs, 80; Maud Tees, 76; Alberta Haydon, 75; Gordon, 74; Phoebe Outhouse, 73; Opal Danster, 72; Irene McLean, 71; Flora Cameron, 68; Charlie Halpin, 66; Hill Kent, 66; Helen McLean, 66; Ray Winslow, 62; Dorothy Parker, 61; Frank Watt, 57; Francis Cole, 55; Douglas Puffer, 54; Muriel Norton, 46; Ronald McCully, 40; Stanley Kent, 37; Dwight Godfrey, 34.

MARRIED.

Miles Wilton—At Lacombe, by Rev. A. J. Palstone, on Monday January 4, Bernard A. Miles and Miss Beulah Marion Wilton, both of Lacombe.

Premier Sifton Reviews Progress

Last year I predicted that 1914 in Alberta would be a year of expansion along sound and economic lines. With the exception of the effects of the European war events have borne out the prediction. The steady evolution of agriculture to the status of a science, a business, and a life has been distinctly marked during the past season, and will be hastened by the war. Boards of trade, industrial bureaus, anxious to promote the welfare of the province, and financial institutions responsible for the money to assist development, have co-operated in the adjustment of rural and urban life necessary after the rapid growth of the towns and cities during the last decade.

The prosperity of agriculture is recognized as the most important factor in financial stability. This new direction of effort has come with agriculture in general, has temporarily ceased. The demand for foodstuffs for the armies of the allies creates a market that has never been exceeded in the history of Western Canada, and through the quantity of goods for export from Alberta will be less this year than in 1913, yet on account of the increase in prices greater profits will accrue to the farmers. The prospect of a continuation of a world-wide war, a period of impoverishment to Old World agriculture that will inevitably follow, has actuated our farmers from the double motive of patriotism and good business to prepare larger areas for crop next year than in any previous year. Favorable weather during the present autumn season has enabled the farmers to do an extraordinary amount of farm work. The area seeded next year will be at least twenty per cent greater than in 1914. All parts of the province have been favored in the recent weeks with copious falls of rain and snow. The soil therefore is in excellent condition, and all natural signs point to a successful crop next season.

Settlement in the newer parts of the province, led by the number of homesteads taken, continues unabated, and there is a definite movement of population to the country districts. Railway construction, especially towards the rich farm lands of Northern Alberta, has proceeded as in normal years. Some 560 miles of completed railways have been added to the railway system of Alberta in 1914.

With the exception of certain districts, the farmers have had good crops. They have money, and as a result trade at country points is brisk and calculated to be good during the winter. The drop in the price of lumber coupled with the high price of grain, is reflected in the improved farm buildings noticed in many communities this fall. One of the most cheerful of rural scenes this season is to observe the procession of farmers' teams to the elevator, and then to watch them jogging homeward, each with a hundred feet of lumber in the wagon. It means increased comfort in the farmer's home and greater convenience in housing his live stock.

Municipalities and new industrial enterprises will be compelled to trim their programs to the dimensions of restricted credit and meager capital supply, but considering the enormous development that has taken place along these lines in the last few years, we are not likely to suffer from enforced economy in these quarters. Being a new country, and consequently a borrowing country, the war has had some effect upon us, but as long as we are assured of a vast increase in the quantity and value of the production of our farms and other natural sources of wealth available to us for exchange abroad, we are confident that our progress will continue unchecked, and that all classes will be able to discharge their obligations without any artificial supports to the machinery of credit.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

THE BLACKEST NEW YEAR

The year 1914 will be remembered for all time as marking the opening of the greatest world tragedy since the deluge. Under any circumstances, war is hell, but all the wars of the world were trivial in countries involved, in men actually engaged, and in means of destruction employed when compared to this. The army with which Xerxes invaded Greece or that with which Alexander conquered Persia, the legions of Caesar, the hordes of Attila, of Gengis Khan, of Tamerlane or of Napoleon would only be a skirmish line for the armies facing each other on this New Year's Day, in Belgium, France, and western Germany, or for those in Russian Poland and Galicia. Besides, the armies of Serbia and Montenegro are attacking Austria on the south, the Turkish Empire is being attacked from the Caucasus, from Egypt, from the Persian Gulf, and war vessels prowl in every sea, destroying and seeking to destroy. Until the present day war was fought on land or water, but now the battle area has been extended to the upper air and under the waters. Diabolic engines of destruction are in use such as the mind of man never before dreamed of. The tragedy which began on the first of August has deepened every day since. The tragedy of Belgium is unspeakable and unless Russia's three allies, cold, hunger and disease fall her—as they have never failed before—Poland and Galicia will see still more terrible tragedies in the year which has just opened.

The destruction of the lives of men is only an incident of the war; its purpose is to destroy free civilization and establish throughout the world a military tyranny, of which Germany shall be the head, as the Kaiser is to-day the head of Germany. It is a dream of world dominion such as has passed through the minds of many men and many peoples in many centuries, but has never yet been realized, and as God rules never will.

But God rules through the minds of men. War is the crucible in which the souls of men are tried as with fire, to decide which race or nation shall have dominion, and which shall serve. If mankind is to be saved from a world-wide despotism, it must be saved by men, and by the sacrifice and sacrifices of men. There is no more of the glamour of war. It has become murder, pure and simple. Kill or be killed is the choice. It is only by the willingness to face death and by ability to kill the enemy that the rights and liberties which are civilization, and which make life worth living can be maintained. There is no question now of wrong or right. It is merely a question of self-preservation, the first law of nature. What we have we must hold by force, by sacrifice and by sacrifice, or we must give it up.

The armies of France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro and Japan are fighting for the rights and liberties of the British Empire quite as much as for their own. The continental European allies have thrown their whole force of men, of money and of means into the scale of war up to date. Britain's safety has been secured by sacrifices of her allies greater than her own. It would be a fatal error to assume that this is sound policy from any point of view. The decision of the war depends on the force that Britain can bring to bear, and the sooner that force is brought to bear the sooner the war will end, and the more satisfactory the ending will be. As the year opens the safety of the British Empire is in the balance. The best that can be hoped is that the year 1915 will see its end in the overwhelming defeat of the ideal of military despotism by that of free civilization.

RESULT OF WAR WILL DEPEND MOSTLY UPON BRITAIN.

New York, Dec. 24.—The military critic of The New York Evening Post emphasizes the important part that Britain has yet to bear in the great war. He says:

Popular opinion regarding the prospects of final victory, and defeat in a great war is apt to be

influenced by non-essentials. A success of no particular importance will bring discouragement. England, for example, was badly depressed by the defeat of Admiral Cradock's squadron of the Chilean coast in November, and has been greatly cheered by Admiral Sturdee's victory off the Falkland Islands, though neither event could have any but the slightest bearing on the ultimate decision. Popular opinion feeds on even small crumbs of comfort. There is a tragic humor about the "successes" reported from the battlefields in the west, in which either side finds so much satisfaction—an advance of fifty yards here, the capture of a farm house there, the blowing of a trench, the silencing of a single battery, the capture of a couple of ammunition wagons; and this in a titanic struggle where four million men with five thousand heavy guns face each other.

How much more readily is popular opinion likely to be influenced by the larger scale on which victory and defeat swing back and forth on the Polish and Galician battlefields. According as Russian or German press forward 20, 30, 40 miles, the popular imagination visualizes the Czar's armies marching into Berlin or the Kaiser's armies dictating terms from Petrograd. Yet, the fact is plain that the tactical success of the campaign on the Russian side cannot determine the outcome of the war. Russian success may hasten the end one way, Russian defeat may hasten the end the other way. But by itself, Russia cannot decide what the end shall be. The function of the Czar's armies is primarily to keep employed as many German army corps as possible. The decision must come in the end, not through the French, but the English. This is the real factor which is clearly enough recognized when one learns to disregard the non-essential fluctuations recorded in the daily despatches. In the early days of the war the role reserved for England was more frequently in people's minds than it is today. Too much reading of trivial combats and artillery duels has obscured the prime consideration that the progress made by Kitchener in the training camps around Aldershot is of more importance than the progress made by the allies around Ypres and along the Aisne.

For the outstanding fact is plain that if the painful progress by inches is to come to an end it must be when either side is ready to throw a vast new army into the struggle, or to reach the determination to pay the enormous price demanded by a really decisive advance. One or two or three fresh corps will not do the trick. Germany tried it against the British and Belgians when she sent her army of 150,000 men released from around Antwerp. The allies have shown sprouts of an offensive spirit as fresh troops have come across the channel. But always reinforcements have been matched by reinforcements. The solution will be hastened only when one side or the other brings reinforcements in such huge numbers that the power can no longer be ready to resist. Until that comes the western campaign will drag on at a pace which would require six months for the Kaiser to force his way to Calais and Amiens, and eighteen months for the allies to push the enemy out of Belgium.

Consequently, it is always the question of the moment how soon England can throw into Flanders at least one-half of her million men now in training. The rumor of British reinforcements already dispatched in large numbers cannot be credited. It is doubtful whether England has done more than make up the wastage of life in her expeditionary corps, and whether her strength on the battle line is more than 150,000 men. In the latest available number of the London Spectator, there is fairly conclusive evidence on this point. The following significant paragraph will bear repeating:

"We do not wish in a matter so serious to use the language of exaggeration, or to try to alarm men by making the colors by sensational statements. We say, however, with a full sense of responsibility, that if the ordinary men of the country could see the letters which are coming home from Flanders from both officers and privates instead of telling themselves that they are not wanted yet, they would be throwing down their tools in an agony of self-accusation for not having gone long ago to the aid of the

gallant men who have been fighting their battles and defending their homes. They would be flocking to the colors. We do not, of course, want to suggest that our line is already so thin that the Germans can break it. Thank Heaven, though it is thin, it is of the best-tempered human steel that the world can provide, or that the world has ever seen, and it will not break yet awhile. It is, however, subject to the highest possible strain, and unless the nation is forced to look ahead, the breaking point may be reached in a month or two, and reached perhaps quite suddenly.

Allow for a certain pessimism in a journal which has always been a critic of the Liberal government, and the facts are still startling. "Outnumbered three to one" is a recurrent phrase in British statements. What can that mean but that the entire strength of the English army is split between three and four army corps?

The million men whom England already has in training and the additional million she is recruiting are not an excessive investment. There may have been at one time Englishmen who thought that England is doing almost enough through her navy, and that the presence of English soldiers on the continent was a largely an evidence of good faith toward France. The German press still maintains that England is prepared to fight to the last Frenchman. But by this time it must be plain that England's stake in the great conflict is such that no exertions can be more than her fair share. It is against England that the flame of German hatred has focussed. It is conceivable that France or Russia might be induced to make peace out of weariness, but as between England and Germany there must be definite settlement. Neither France nor Russia stands to lose anything like what England has in the balance.

WAR WILL BE AT END BY NEXT NEW YEAR'S DAY

Paris, Jan. 1.—The belief that the year now beginning will see the ending of the war was expressed by President Poincaré in an address today to members of the diplomatic corps, who went to the palace to the Elysees to present New Year's congratulations to the president.

"I do not doubt that next year at this traditional reception we shall celebrate together the establishment of a beneficent peace, which, solid and on rectitude and respect for international treaties, will give necessary security to the nations," said the president.

The British ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, as dean of the British diplomatic corps, presented the congratulations of his colleagues and himself. In his address Sir Francis remarked that the diplomatic corps at the reception comprised "representatives of the nations fighting at the side of France, and of other nations, whereon neutrality imposes such duties in the great crisis which Europe is traversing."

THE SHADES HEAR THE NEWS.

The spirits of Drake, Hawkins, Frobiisher, Grenville and Nelson were gathered over their pipes. John Paul Jones had dropped in to the Sea Fighters' Club of Shadeland.

"There's a chap we'll have to get for a member," said Jones. "Who's that?" asked Nelson. "This chap, Sturdee," responded J. K. J.

Then they read all about it in the Shadeland Shouter's extra and immediately decided that Sir Frederick should have a snug place in the cabin, where they foregathered to talk shop.

"Getting a lot of new members," quoth Sir Francis, as they passed the bar.

"Fisher is some admiral," said Hawkins, as he ought to be, the president of the club when he joins us."

"Dread these submarines," said Grenville. "I whipped a parcel of good ships without going under water."

"Seems to me," again spoke up Frobiisher, "we'll have to enlarge these quarters pretty soon. There's going to be a mix-up in the North Sea and there'll be a lot of Germans applying for membership."

That is if they ever come out and fight. They'll have to do better than this Heligoland hiding to quality.

"Old Zooka!" said Drake. "For these merry men of the Ender and the Schernhorst and the rest of the Kiel Canal vegetables, if they do but uproot themselves, and come out and try a go, I warrant Fisher would be the one hand; I mean, call off hell his best, just to meet 'em. I ask you gentlemen where would England be if Hens had told me to keep shelter? I admit I had a game of bowls first, but I declare the Germans must be chloroformed."

ELECTROCUTED AT CITY DAIRY.

Edmonton, Dec. 30.—Edward Parker, second engineer at the Edmonton City Dairy, Strathcona road, was electrocuted shortly before midnight last night. The fatality occurred in an extraordinary manner. He was inside the members of a boiler in the basement, in order to carry out scaling operations, taking with him an extension electric light wire, to which was attached a 25 candle-power globe.

Parker was alone at the time. Suddenly Philip Nagel, head engineer, and Dewitt Stotts, night watchman, heard a yell, and upon rushing to the spot found Parker lying on the bottom of the boiler, with the electric light wire in his right hand. They pulled out the body, and were then astonished to find that life was extinct.

Upon further examination the truth became evident, as his right hand where he had grasped the electric cord was badly burned, and it was only by a wrench that they were able to take the cord away. The police authorities were immediately communicated with, and Detective O. G. Smith, coroner's officer, and Inspector Shute responded. Dr. Crang was also called, but pronounced life extinct.

It is surmised that electrocution was caused by the fact that at the time of the accident, Parker was standing in water. He was a married man and leaves a wife and three children. He was about forty-five years of age.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal; and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices.

OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best. All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent

See us for
OVERCOATS
Material
Style
Finish
Prices
Right
D. CAMERON

FRANK VICKERSON
Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan
Vickerson Block, Railway Street, Lacombe

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
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CANADA READY TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH IN THE EMPIRE'S DEFENSE

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—In a stirring address before the Canadian Club at luncheon Tuesday, Premier Sir Robert Borden traced the steps Canada was taking to make her weight adequately felt in the war, and declared that the end would not come until Prussian militarism had been crushed. He uttered a word of warning against making "haste too fast."

"The preparation must be thorough and adequately made," he said. "It would be not only useless but criminal to send our citizen soldiers into the field of battle without the organization, training and discipline which are essential under conditions of modern warfare."

"We are making ready for the day," he went on, "when the hosts of Germany shall be driven back within their own frontiers, and the march begins which shall not end until the Prussian oligarchy and its dominance over the German people shall have come to a deserved and inevitable end."

In concluding his address, Premier Borden said:

"There are no more loyal and patriotic citizens of Canada than the people of German descent in all parts of our Dominion."

But if the teachings of the most advanced thinkers of Germany are to be regarded, and if the course of the German government is to be considered as expressive of the national spirit, so such men animates the German people. Germany is clothed in a dress of indifference and even contempt all proposals for settling international differences by peaceful methods. Indeed, the German government seems to consider any such proposals as expressly directed against Germany's interests which, as they conceive, demands that her military power must inevitably be employed for her national development and advancement through the subjugation and humiliation of other nations, and the appropriation of such of their possessions as she may find most useful for her purposes. This conception carries with it the ideal that in all the centuries to come brute force shall be the highest right, that the most powerful nation shall be a law to itself; that its treaties and obligations may be put aside when it pleases; and that the nation will alone be the judge of that necessity."

"If all the teachings of Christianity, and all the ideals of modern civilization point only to this result, mankind has no great reason to regard its ideals and standards as on a higher plane than those of the brute creation. Indeed, one should then say that man was made a little lower than the brutes."

"No more? A monster, then a dream."

"A discord. Dragons of the prime."

"That tear each other in their prime."

"Were mellow music matched with him."

"Such ideals are not helpful to humanity, and the sooner they are dispelled and dismissed, the better for the nation which entertains them, and the better for the world. If this war was necessary for that part let us not regret that it came when it did. In this struggle against the Prussian oligarchy and against its ideals, Canada is in common with all the empire, is prepared to fight, and intends to fight, to the death."

Premier said in part:

"From Halifax to Winnipeg I have journeyed across this vast continent for a distance greater than that which would span the Atlantic, and yet I am only at the threshold of these great western provinces which have responded so splendidly to the call of duty that came more than four months ago. Through all the vastness of this Dominion, with its scattered centers of population and its diversity of race, tradition and creed, there is, but one voice as to the justice of the cause for which we have drawn the sword, and but one reply as to the obligation which rests upon us."

"Nowhere in this Dominion has that response been more unanimous and more emphatic than in this great gateway city of the west. In this Dominion, confronted as we are with peaceful tasks that tend to the future, content our energies in the peaceful

ment of our vast territory, and in the upbuilding of a great free nation on the shores of this continent, it is almost impossible to realize a conception which regards the waging of war as a justifiable, desirable and even necessary means of national progress and advancement. The three great wars in which Germany has engaged during the past fifty years have brought to the nation prestige, added territory, huge war indemnities and an astonishing increase of national power and influence."

"During all that period Germany has never been oppressed by the foot of an invader, and its people have been spared many of the miseries which war has brought to the nations over whom they triumphed. The religion of valor, the doctrine that might constitutes the highest and only right, that the state is bound to exercise through war its increasing power for its own advancement and for the diffusion of its ideals and culture; the belief that German ideals, methods and culture embody the highest and best results of civilization; that German military dominance represents what is best not only for Germany but for the whole world; the economic and commercial advantage and colonial expansion which German military prowess would secure for the nation through war—these are the little considerations explain in part the consecration of Germany's thought to the ideal of force, of war and of conquest."

"Their government possesses a control of public opinion which is being organized to realize the ideal of force, of war and of conquest. All the influence which holds thought of the people have continually proclaimed that war, especially war with our empire, was a stern and inevitable duty."

"Their ruling classes constitute a military autocracy, and the military caste, with its powerful influence, was bent on war. Beyond question, there were influences in Germany which made for peace and favored peaceful development and advancement through the subjugation and humiliation of other nations, and the appropriation of such of their possessions as she may find most useful for her purposes. This conception carries with it the ideal that in all the centuries to come brute force shall be the highest right, that the most powerful nation shall be a law to itself; that its treaties and obligations may be put aside when it pleases; and that the nation will alone be the judge of that necessity."

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of war a force of 30,000 men gathered from a territory nearly as large as Europe. How was it possible to arm, equip and organize them so that force was ready to sail within six weeks from the day on which the order was given? This was possible because of organizing ability. The great transportation systems and the industrial activities of Canada. Already our factories are turning out not only clothing and equipment of all kinds, but munitions of war on a great scale and of a character that we did not dream of producing four months ago. Our inexhaustible resources in the forests, the coal and minerals of Canada are tremendous assets in this war."

"All this must tell in the long run, as Germany will yet know. In a word, we have the resources while Germany has the preparation. The ability of the allied armies to hold in check the powerful forces of Germany pending the preparation which we lack has been amply demonstrated, and the armies of the empire as well as its enormous resources are already being organized on such a scale as leaves no room for doubt as to the issue of this struggle. The preparation must be thoroughly and adequately made. It would be not only useless but a crime now to send our citizen-soldiers into the field of battle without the organization, training and discipline which are essential under conditions of modern warfare."

"So here in the west as well as in the east of this Dominion, and through the empire armies are being organized, equipment and armaments are being prepared, and we are making ready for the day when the hosts of Germany shall be driven back within their own frontiers and the march begins which shall not end until the Prussian oligarchy and its dominance over the German people shall have come to a deserved and inevitable end."

"During the past three months I have seen at least 60,000 Canadian youth under arms, and of these 30,000 will shortly be at the battlefield. Abroad and at home we have more than 100,000 Canadians preparing for the sternness of all soldiers' duties. Those who are shortly to be at the front will fight side by side with the best troops in the world, and we have a reasonable confidence, inspired by the memories of the past, that they will bear themselves worthily with honor to themselves and their country. Those who are acquiring the training and discipline of the soldier will do well to remember that they are truly serving their country, if they were at the front, for without this their service would be ineffective and useless."

"It is hardly necessary to emphasize the purpose which actuates the entire empire in its struggle. For the ruling classes of Germany, it is difficult, if not impossible to comprehend even imperfectly the strength of an empire bound together by ties which to them seem so imperfect and so unimportant. The ideal of government upon which the German empire is based are so profoundly different from those which constitute the strength and hold firm the unity of the British Dominion, that this is not surprising. Our self-governing dominions are united by the ties of a common allegiance to the crown, but the crown has become the symbol of the people's sovereignty. According to our conception and practice of government, the king reigns to execute the will of the people who rule. The strength of the empire rests upon the eternal foundation of liberty expressed in the ideal and consummation of autonomous self-government which is vested in the people of the self-governing dominions as of right and not of grace. The spirit of Prussian absolutism dominating the people of the German empire regards any such form of government as weak and ineffective. They conceive that it represents only a passing phase and that the German theory of absolutism cannot fail to impress itself upon the whole world in due course."

"So that this struggle involves issues which transcend even the interests and the future of our own empire and which embrace the whole theory and practice of government for all the future generations of the world. If the militarist and autocratic ideals of the Prussian oligarchy can assert themselves in world-wide domination, the progress and development of democracy will either have been stayed forever or the work of centuries will have been undone and mankind must struggle anew for ideals of freedom and rights of self-government which have been established as the birthright of British people. The powers of democracy are themselves on trial today, and the issue of this conflict concerns not only the existence of the British empire, but all the world-wide aspirations that have found expression in the freedom which its people enjoy. Insofar as this empire may be said to possess a constitution, it is of modern growth and is still in the stage of development. One can hardly conceive that it will ever distinctly emerge from that stage or attain a status in which constitutional development is no longer to be anticipated."

"Indeed, the genius of the British people and all our past history make us believe the contrary. The steps in advance have been usually gradual, and always practical, and they have been taken rather by instinct than upon any carefully-considered theory. But the very liberties of the empire made possible results which no absolutism could force. Thus the unity of purpose inspiring the British dominions and their participation in this war upon so vast a scale has amazed the Prussian war lords."

"Also, it has shattered their confident belief that the military resources of those dominions were entirely negligible. It is within the bounds of probability that the four free nations of the overseas dominions will have put in to the fighting line 250,000 men if this war should continue for another year. That result, or even the results which have already been obtained, must mark a great epoch in the history of inter-imperial relations. There are those within sound of my voice who will see the overseas dominions surpass in wealth and population the British islands; there are children playing in your streets who may see Canada alone attain that eminence."

"Thus, it is impossible to believe that the existing status, so far as it concerns the control of foreign policy and extra-imperial relations, can remain as it is today. All are conscious of the complexity of the problem thus presented, and no one can doubt the profound influence which the tremendous events of the past few months and of those in the immediate future must exercise upon one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions ever presented for the consideration of statesmen. There is but one way to deal effectively with the Prussian gospel of force and violence and the Prussian ideal of absolutism. It must be smashed utterly and completely. The sooner that is accomplished, the better for the German people and for all the nations. Canada joins wholeheartedly in that great task. What has been done is known to all. What remains to be done shall be limited only by the need."

GERMAN DEMAND IS TO BE MET BY INDIVIDUAL LEVY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—A detailed report has been received from Ghent, describing a meeting of Belgian burgomasters to deliberate upon methods of raising the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs (\$96,000,000) during the course of which there was witnessed an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm in Belgium. The local German garrison made no attempt to interfere.

The hall in which the meeting was held was decorated with Belgian flags and portraits and plaster casts of the king and queen of Belgium. The Belgian civil governor of East Flanders, Herman Debever, presided. He lost no time in making it clear that the meeting had taken place under the sovereignty of the king and queen with whom M. Debever declared "we are more than ever united."

At these words the entire assembly sprang to its feet and filled the hall with shouts of "Long live the king, long live the queen and long live Belgium."

The meeting agreed that the German demand should be met by a general levy on individuals.

IRL R. HICKS 1915 ALMANAC

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year.

Suppose You Do Have Astigmatism

Don't think you cannot be cured, such things are possible. In any case properly fitted glasses will entirely overcome the defect. This is a common defect of the eye. It is simply an uneven curvature of the anterior portion of the eyeball and usually causes headaches and may lead to a more serious type. It is essential that you have this trouble attended to in its earliest stage. You are the one to be benefited by my years of experience as an eye specialist.

Come in to-day PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal disengages protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons. F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventeenth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks fine Magazine, "Word and Works," is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

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Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods. I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying. O. BOODE, Hanton St.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, E. S.

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Leading Store

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FIRST CASH ANNIVERSARY SALE

The
Leading Store

A. M. Campbell
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After one year's business on an exclusive Cash basis, we are glad to announce to our friends and customers that we find it most satisfactory to us all.

We are able to sell closer and give the best values obtainable. Our high quality of merchandise has been maintained and our prices kept down to the minimum. No one is required under the present system to pay a high price in order to provide for bad accounts which must inevitably follow the credit system.

To celebrate the excellent result of the past year's business we will hold a

15 DAYS' SALE 15

Ladies' Rat Coats Half Price

In order to clear out our Rat Coats we have decided to sell them at half price. These are No. 1 rat skins and are well made with perfect lining. The prices should appeal to you.

Regular \$150.00 on sale..... \$75.00
Regular 125.00 on sale..... 62.50
Regular 85.00 on sale..... 42.50



Ladies' Tweed Coats

Ladies' Tweed and heavy Cloth Coats in plain and mixed colors. All these Coats go on sale at half price. Do not miss seeing these Coats.

Reg \$32.50 now \$16.25
" 25.00 " 12.50
" 27.50 " 13.75
" 25.00 " 12.50
" 22.50 " 11.25
" 20.00 " 10.00
" 18.00 " 9.00
" 15.00 " 7.50

Ladies' Plush Coat

One only black Plush Coat, extra good quality, on sale at half price. Regular \$35.00 on sale..... \$17.50

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats Half Price

Two only Fur Lined Coats. They are lined with No. 1 rat skin. The shell is made of good heavy Beaver cloth, well made. Out they go at half price.

Regular \$45.00 on sale..... \$22.50

Ladies' Fur Collar Coats

These are exceptionally warm Coats. They have high fur collars and are made of good heavy cloth well lined. Colors are black, navy, cardinal and brown.

Reg \$32.00 half price..... \$16.00
Reg 30.00 half price..... 15.00
Reg 25.00 half price..... 12.50
Reg 20.00 half price..... 10.00
Reg 35.00 half price..... 17.50

Children's and Girls' Coats

A good assortment of Children's and Girls' Coats. These are good values. No child need go without a coat at these prices.

Reg \$4.00 on sale..... \$2.00
Reg 5.00 on sale..... 2.50
Reg 6.50 on sale..... 3.25
Reg 7.00 on sale..... 3.50
Reg 10.00 on sale..... 5.00

Muffs! Muffs! Muffs! Half Price

These Muffs are new and up to date, extra good quality fur, and will bear your inspection. Out they go at half price.

Black Fox Muff, reg \$45. now \$22.50
Black Fox Muff, reg 22.50 now 11.25
One only Mink Muff, 45. now 22.50
One only Sable Muff, 35. now 17.50
One only Sable Muff, 28.50 now 14.25
Marmot Mink Muff, 12. now 6.00
Marmot Mink Muff, 15. now 7.50
Marmot Mink Muff, 18.50 now 9.25
Marmot Mink Muff, 17.50 now 8.75

Men's Sweaters

Great clearing sale on balance of Men's Sweaters.

Regular \$5.00 on sale..... \$4.00
Regular 4.50 on sale..... 3.55
Regular 3.50 on sale..... 2.60
Regular 2.75 on sale..... 2.10
Regular 1.75 on sale..... 1.35

Men's Gloves & Mitts

Good assortment of Men's Lined Mitts, Gloves and Pullovers on sale at 20 per cent off regular prices.

Mackinaws

Men's Corduroy Mackinaw and all wool cloth Coats and Overcoats 25 per cent off all regular prices.

Men's Shirts

Black Flannel Shirt, reg \$2.00 for \$1.65
Flannel Shirts, reg \$1.75 for 1.40
Flannel Shirts, reg 1.50 for 1.20
Flannel Shirts, reg 1.25 for 1.00

Boys' Suits

In two and three piece, any Suit in the store at half price.

Enamelware Bargains

A great assortment of Enamelware which will be sold two articles for 80c. See our Bargain Counter.

Children's Underwear

Fleece lined Underwear, extra good quality, all sizes, regular up to 50c on sale..... 35c

Sheeting

Extra heavy quality Sheeting, plain or twill, regular 45c on sale..... 35c
regular 40c on sale..... 32c

Raw Silk

100 yards of Raw Silk, 27 in. wide, special value regular 35c on sale..... 25c

Men's Suits

This is not a clean up sale of odds and ends, but any suit in the store at a discount of 25 per cent off regular prices.

Regular \$32.50 on sale \$16.90
20.00 on sale 15.00
18.00 on sale 13.50
15.00 on sale 11.25
12.00 on sale 9.00
10.00 on sale 7.75

Men's Fur Coats

on sale at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent off.

\$160.00 Coon Coat for \$104.65
150.00 Coon Coat for 100.00
75.50 Alaska Beaver Coat 49.30
20.00 Black Dog Coat 15.00

Sheep Lined Coats at Special Prices

Regular \$12.00 on sale..... \$8.00
Regular 10.00 on sale..... 7.50

Men's Wool Caps

Men's heavy all wool winter Caps, extra good values, on sale 33 1/3 off regular prices.

Ladies' Shoes

In tan only, extra good quality, lace or button, regular \$4.50 on sale..... \$2.95

Felt Shoes

Clearing sale of our Felt Shoes, regular \$2.75 and \$2.50 on sale..... 1.95
Children's Felt Shoes, in black and tan, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25 for..... \$1.65

Children's Cashmere Hose

Tan or black, regular 30c and 35c on sale..... 25c

Grocery Department

95 lbs Ogilvie's Centennial Flour, reg \$3.50 on sale..... \$2.85
One 20 lb sack B. C. Sugar..... 1.50
Aylmer Tomatoes, 2 tins..... 25c
Aylmer Corn, per tin..... 10c
Aylmer Peas, per tin..... 10c
Aylmer Beans, per tin..... 10c
VanCamp's Catsup in bottle, reg 30c..... 25c
Quaker Oats, reg 30c..... 25c
1 gal. tin Peaches on sale..... 60c
4 lb tins K. C. Jam, reg 65c per tin, on sale..... 50c

Hardware Department

STOVES

Belle Oak Heaters No. 14, reg \$18. now \$16.00
Belle Oak Heaters No. 16, reg 22. now 20.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 40, reg \$17. now 15.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 60, reg 20. now 18.00
Very Hot Blast Heaters No. 80, reg 25. now 21.00
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 13, reg 9. now 7.50
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 15, reg 11. now 9.50
Sunbeam Oak Heaters No. 17, reg 13. now 11.50
15 per cent discount on all Stoves except Automobile brands

HORSE BLANKETS

10 only Horse Blankets, reg \$1.85, now \$1.35
12 only Horse Blankets, reg 2.15, now 1.75
15 only Horse Blankets, reg 2.50, now 2.15
6 only Horse Blankets, reg 3.00, now 2.60
7 only Horse Blankets, reg 3.50, now 3.00

WHIPS

10 only Team Whips, reg \$1.35, now \$1.10
4 only Team Whips, reg 1.25, now 1.00
11 only Team Whips, reg 1.15, now .90
17 only Team Whips, reg .75, now .60

HAMS! HAMS!
Very Special
from 8 to 10 lbs
16c per lb.

A. M. Campbell
Lacombe

ROUTING FLANNEL
Special
7 yards for \$1.00